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Gorbachev Pays a Visit

Also: The European Division

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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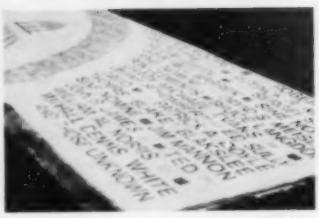

234

236

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On the Cover: Mikhail Gorbachev waves to a cheering crowd gathered on the Madison Building plaza as he is escorted by Dr. Billington into the building for a tour and conference. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) follows behind. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Story: The former leader of the Soviet Union, his wife, Raisa, and their daughter came to LC May 14 during their Washington visit. While here, they were shown some of the Library's valuable treasures and a conference was held on developments in the former Soviet Union. 227

Feature Story: The changes in Eastern Europe have meant many changes for the European Division, which also gets a new chief this month. 238

The Reasons Why: Dr. Billington explains why the Library has stepped up security measures. 230

On the Bandwagon: A Chicago-area high school band donated several pieces of music from the library of John Philip Sousa to LC. 231

A Musical Gift: An LC exhibit celebrates six centuries of Germany's gift to the world of classical music. 232

Honoring AIDS Victims: A Library of Congress Professional Association quilt commemorates those staffers who have succumbed to the HIV virus. 233

News from the Center for the Book 234

New Friends: Friends of Libraries for the Blind will aid visually impaired and physically handicapped individuals. 235

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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The Gorbachevs Pay a Visit:

LC Hosts Conference on Developments in Former Soviet Union

The Librarian shakes hands with Raisa Gorbachev, who is escorted by Sen. Alan Cranston. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Although no attempts were made by the Library to publicize the event, word travels fast in Washington when one of the world's most famous people comes for a visit.

Such was the case the afternoon of May 14, when crowds gathered outside the Madison Building to await the arrival of Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev.

Applause erupted as the Gorbachevs reached the plaza at 2:45 p.m. Both the former Soviet head of state and his wife broke out into broad smiles as they were greeted by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and his wife, Marjorie. They had walked over from the Capitol, where Mr. Gorbachev had given an informal address in Statuary Hall. TV cameramen and photographers rushed toward the couple, jockeying for position, as State Department security men ordered them—and the advancing crowd—back.

The applause grew louder as they approached the front doors of the building. Inside, LC staffers were perched on the balcony of the second floor and gave the Gorbachevs another ovation. The visitors were quickly whisked into waiting elevators that took them to the sixth floor and the Librarian's office.

After signing the guest book, Mr. Gorbachev and his interpreter joined the Librarian on his office balcony. Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), one of the invited guests, told Mr. Gorbachev of a trip he had taken to cities like Kiev and Kazan. "All good places," Mr. Gorbachev assured him.

Then Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) came to the balcony with Raisa Gorbachev and Mrs. Billington to enjoy the spectacular view of the Jefferson Building and Capitol.

Next stop was a demonstration of American Memory, a pilot project that provides CD-ROM access to some of the Library's collections. Carl Fleischhauer and Joanne Free-

Harold Leich (far left), gives the visitors a demonstration of the American Memory Project.

man of American Memory were joined by Harold Leich, a Soviet-area specialist in the European Division, to explain to the guests how the system works. One image showed a Russian navy vessel coming to America to celebrate the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Mrs. Gorbachev was especially interested in the presentation. "Mikhail Sergeevich," she said, urging her husband to pay close attention.

Next was the Librarian's conference room, where LC specialists discussed some of the treasures of the Library, such as George Washington's 1789 inaugural address, Stravinsky's autograph full score of *Petrouchka*, an 1813 map of St. Petersburg and an album of photos of Russian churches from the Prokudin-Gorskii Collection. When Mrs. Gorbachev was at the Library in May 1990, she was given a framed reproduction of one of the photos.

Mrs. Gorbachev asked a few questions about the pieces; her husband, however, was only mildly interested.

As the Gorbachevs walked down the corridors of the sixth floor to the West Dining Room, more LC staffers were on hand to greet them. The final event was in the West Dining Room: a colloquium on developments in the former Soviet Union with members of Congress and American Sovietologists.

Before the seminar, Mr. Gorbachev shook hands with Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky, a Russian émigré, who would be giving his final reading as Poet Laureate that evening.

Dr. Billington thanked Mr. Gorbachev, who sat to his right at a table of about 25 participants, for "the opportunity to meet with you for substantive dialogue." He mentioned that although the remarks would all be off the record, the conference was being recorded for posterity and would not be shown without Mr. Gorbachev's permission. The audience laughed as the father of *glasnost* immediately chimed in, "I give that permission straightaway."

The Librarian began by asking "What was the greatest thing you encountered that you didn't anticipate?"

"The most unexpected thing for us," Mr. Gorbachev said through his interpreter, "was the upsurge in nationalism and separatism. It was very unexpected. . . . We were too late in addressing" that problem.

But "we knew the transition would be difficult," he continued. "We knew it would be difficult to leave behind the total stranglehold of the state party. . . . The Communist Party was not a party but a party state."

What is the most intractable problem to be solved? "The inertia of society is the most difficult thing to change. The food problems, etc., can be solved over time, but every step in moving toward radical reform [presented] a problem" of resistance.

The former leader also wanted to "pay homage" to another Soviet leader: Nikita Khrushchev. "He was the first to challenge that system" of Communist rule.

Sen. Bradley asked how some of the leaders of the former Soviet republics, former members of the Communist Party, could "drop it overnight" and become leaders of free states.

The reply:

"I tell them they must understand that the Soviet Union was an unofficial construct."

–Guy Lamolinara

Mikhail Gorbachev views items from the Manuscript Division, as explained by James Hutson, division chief, and Dr. Billington; during the seminar, the Librarian and his guest enjoy a laugh.

The Librarian Explains New Security Measures:
Letters Sent to Scholarly Societies

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, has promised the leaders of the nation's scholarly societies that despite new security measures at the Library, "we will continue our efforts to meet the needs of scholars . . . who use our collections in the Library's 22 reading rooms."

In letters to the scholars, Dr. Billington outlined new security measures taken "sadly" in the wake of increasing evidence—including three arrests for theft and vandalism of unique Library materials—that the Library's collections were threatened.

"Many of our invaluable books have been mutilated or stolen from the collections. The vandalism is shocking; much has been lost forever," he wrote.

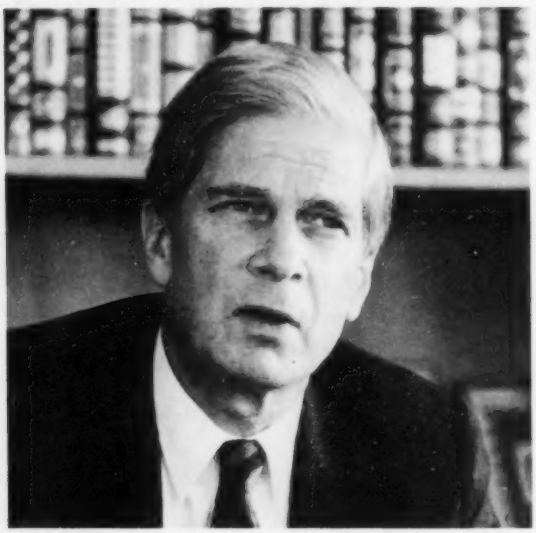
On March 30, he noted, "I eliminated the option of stack access at the Library of Congress to scholars and others. . . . The stacks have always been closed to the public but exceptions have been made in the general book stacks for [those] who verified a need to browse in designated areas."

"We believe that these tightened regulations will have some compensating benefits for scholars by decreasing the number of "not on shelf" responses to books ordered from the stacks. . . . The stacks (without browsers) will be maintained in better order," Dr. Billington said.

On May 4, restrictions were placed on the Library's own staff, even as other measures to safeguard the collections were under way: electronic doors, surveillance cameras, caging rare items, new identification cards for library users.

The Library is mindful of researchers' needs, he added, "and indeed [we] wish that more scholars would use the collections," taking advantage of the Library's new electronic search system and its reference staff.

Dr. Billington's letter went to Dr. Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies and the heads of some 50 ACLS member organizations, including the Modern Language Association and the American Historical Association.



"Many of our invaluable books have been mutilated or stolen from the collections. The vandalism is shocking; much has been lost forever."

—James H. Billington

The Library is mindful of researchers' needs, "and indeed [we] wish that more scholars would use the collections," taking advantage of the Library's reference staff.

—Librarian of Congress

James Pruett, Music Division chief, introduces the Morton High School band on the Neptune Plaza. *Photos by Reid Baker*

Strike Up the Band!

Sousa Manuscripts Donated to LC

It was a day fit for a parade, a bright sunny Washington afternoon when a song like the "King Cotton March" played by a brass band would have been the perfect accompaniment.

Such was the case May 1, when the J. Sterling Morton High School Band came from suburban Chicago to present the Library with several pieces of music from the original library of John Philip Sousa (1854–1932) and to play some numbers from the Sousa repertoire.

In accepting "the people's music," Librarian James H. Billington said the gift would continue to make "the Library of Congress a significant research center for the study of Sousa and his music."

The works were part of a collection obtained by Morton High School in the 1940s. Contained in the collection are 15 original manuscripts in the composer's hand. The Morton Band is among the 10 oldest high school bands in the nation.

James W. Pruett, chief of the Music Division, which will be the custodian of the collection, was on hand to accept the pieces with the Librarian.

"Sousa said he wanted to write music that would make a man with a wooden leg want to step out and march," said Dr. Billington.

The additional materials will augment the Library's extensive collection related to this native Washingtonian.

The Librarian thanks the bandleader.

'In Praise of Music':
German Music Exhibit Opens

The Library only had little more than six months to mount its current exhibit paying tribute to German music.

But those who participated have successfully assembled a unique celebration of German music that currently enlivens the Mumford Foyer of the Library's James Madison Building and the Performing Arts Library of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, "In Praise of Music: Treasures from Six Centuries of German Music History," will run through Oct. 25; it is a dual-site exhibit of artifacts drawn from many of the Library's collections. Work on this effort began last November, after the Library received a generous grant from the German government, said exhibit curator William C. Parsons, a music specialist in the Library's Music Division.

"It's been a real team effort" to put this exhibit together, he added. "So many people from the Library and outside have contributed to making it work, and it is this contribution of talent that has brought the exhibit together."

During planning for the exhibit Library staff determined which items would be displayed; performed necessary preservation work; chose fabrics and frames for display cases; edited, wrote and printed captions; and produced promotional materials such as posters, banners and brochures related to the exhibit.

Among the many people whom he credits for the exhibit's success are staff of the Music Division and the staff of the Interpretive Programs office. He also praises the efforts of the exhibit's director, Cheryl Regan of Interpretive Programs.

Ms. Regan assisted in all facets of developing the display. The device of using captions for each item and choosing quotations from musicians, writers and scholars from the 15th through 20th centuries was chosen to convey the historical and cultural importance of the items on display.

Mr. Parsons also hailed the efforts of Margrit B. Krewson, the German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division.

The grant from the German government to fund the exhibit is part of a larger, area-wide effort by Germany to celebrate its culture and recent reunification. The result has been a "Tribute to Germany" festival, which encompasses an array of lectures, entertainment events and exhibits designed to spotlight German popular and classical music, ballet, theater and film. Such public events are being organized by Washington area cultural institutions, colleges and universities.

The items on display in the exhibit are drawn from the Library's Music, Prints and Photographs and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions and present a sampling of Germanic music and culture from the 15th through 20th centuries.

"The Library's holdings are so extensive that it was the obvious place" for the exhibit, Mr. Parsons says.

"The exhibit is oriented primarily toward music from the collections of the Music Division. However, we have made an effort to include complementary graphics and literary materials from other parts of the Library, as a hint to the richness of the Library's holdings beyond the subject area of music," Mr. Parsons said.

The German government suggested that the exhibit be held in two separate locations to entice visitors at the Kennedy Center exhibit to visit the Library exhibit and vice versa, Mr. Parsons said. The exhibit

Musical instruments curator Robert Sheldon and William Parsons, both of the Music Division, and Cheryl Regan of Interpretive Programs admire the artistry of a mid-18th century German viola d'amore, from LC's Wilkins Collection of stringed instruments. *Photo by Reid Baker*

The Library Honors AIDS Victims:
LC Quilt to Join Names Project

Dr. and Mrs. Billington view the quilt made in memory of LC's AIDS victims. *Photo by Erica Wissolik*

The gigantic quilt that has been displayed on the Washington Mall and is dedicated to the memory of those who have died of AIDS will become a bit larger when a panel made under the sponsorship of the LC Professional Association (LCPA) is joined to the Names Project quilt.

The LC quilt has 20 names and four others listed as *sine nomine*, without name, but by most estimates more than 24 Library employees have succumbed to the HIV virus. The idea for the quilt originated with Levon Avdoyan, a reference specialist in the Main Reading Room, and Phillip De Sellem, a music cataloger in the Special Materials Division. More than 60 LC staffers are on the Quilt Committee. The huge Names Project Memorial Quilt, which will return with the LC quilt attached in October, was begun in 1987.

When Dr. Billington on May 8 viewed the quilt his first words were "this is so sad. The quilt is typical of the type of work that LCPA does. It is compassionate as well as artistically creative."

The Librarian was accompanied by his wife, Marjorie Anne Billington, and Suzanne Thorin, LC's chief of staff. Mrs. Billington said that seeing the quilt makes the AIDS tragedy "go right to your heart. It is a terrible tragedy." Added Ms. Thorin: "The quilt shows [the compassion

(Cont. on p. 234)

German Music *(Cont. from p. 232)*

in the Library's Mumford Foyer, the larger of the two displays, features prints, photographs, autograph manuscripts, instruments and various artifacts, arranged chronologically. In similar fashion, the display at LC's Performing Arts Library at the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts highlights treasures from each of the six centuries, Mr. Parsons noted.

In the Mumford Foyer are wind and string instruments, including a flute and its porcelain case that belonged to Frederick the Great. Other items include original manuscripts and printed scores by Johann Sebastian Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven and Richard Wagner.

The exhibit is a "treasure show," said Mr. Parsons, designed to celebrate "the creativity found in the German culture and bring the products of that creativity to the attention of Library patrons and visitors."

At the May 19 reception German Ambassador Jürgen Ruhfus (left) met Cheryl Regan, William Parsons and another guest; Dr. Ruhfus officially opened the exhibit. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

An underlying benefit of placing items from the Library's collections on exhibit is that the preservation work performed on individual pieces prior to display helps extend their life span.

Mr. Parsons is hopeful that the dual exhibit will spur people to visit both displays. "Our overall hope is that it will spur people to broaden their interest in music and expose them to new aspects of cultural and musical history," he said.

–Annemarie Roketenetz

News from the Center for the Book

North Carolina Center for the Book Established

Gov. Jim Martin of North Carolina announced April 1 that the Library of Congress had approved a proposal from the State Library of North Carolina to establish a North Carolina Center for the Book. This brings to 26 the number of state centers established since 1984 as affiliates of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

Each state center works in cooperation with LC to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries and to promote the state's literary and intellectual heritage.

The North Carolina Center for the Book, located at the State Library in Raleigh, is cosponsored by Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries. "North Carolina has a remarkable literary heritage," said John Y. Cole, director of LC's Center for the Book. "We are very pleased to welcome North Carolina as an affiliate and partner in promoting books, reading and libraries," he added.

For further information about the North Carolina Center for the Book and its plans, write or call Mary Ellen Woods, North Carolina State Library, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2807, telephone (919) 733-4379.

State centers plan and fund their own projects, drawing on help from the state's "community of the book," from authors through readers and from prominent citizens and public officials who serve as honorary advisers. State centers use national promotion themes from the Library of Congress such as 1992's "Explore New Worlds–READ!" and occasionally host LC events and traveling exhibitions.

When its application is approved, a state center is granted affiliate status with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress for three years. Renewals are for three-year periods. A complete list of state centers and the names and addresses of the state coordinators is available.

Center to Participate in Major Book Trade Exhibits and Fairs

The Center for the Book is participating in two of the book world's major events during 1992: the American Booksellers Association (ABA) Convention & Trade Exhibit in Anaheim, Calif., May 23–26, and the Frankfurt Book Fair in Frankfurt, Germany, Sept. 30–Oct. 4.

At the ABA convention, the center will share an exhibit booth with its affiliate, the California Center for the Book, and one of its national organizational partners, Friends of Libraries U.S.A. In Frankfurt, for the sixth straight year, the center will be part of the U.S. government exhibit booth organized by the U.S. Information Agency.

"Book fairs are important opportunities," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. "It is important for the Library of Congress, the world's largest library and collection of books, to be part of such gatherings. Book fairs help the Center for the Book keep in touch with its sponsors and organizational partners," he added.

Quilt *(Cont. from p. 233)*

that] the Library is capable of."

The quilt had been officially presented to LC April 29. At the ceremony, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress Daniel Mulhollan thanked all those who "devoted their time, money and sewing skills to create this magnificent memorial. The project was conceived and executed with determination and hope, and our pain and our love for our lost colleagues is stitched into the quilt for all to witness."

Dr. Billington said the quilt's purpose reminded him of Eastern Christianity's use of icons. "You venerate an icon, venerate the people who are on it. This quilt overcomes the anonymity of AIDS."

–Guy Lamolinara

The quilt on display in the Madison Building. *Photo by Erica Wissolik*

Friends of Libraries Formed for Handicapped

"Establishment of the Friends of Libraries for the Blind is one of the most significant new outreach programs this century for the blind community," said Kenneth Jernigan, president of the new organization's board of directors.

The Friends of Libraries for the Blind supports the programs of libraries for blind and physically handicapped individuals in North America. It also supports activities of other Friends groups working with the network libraries of LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

On May 6, Executive Director Jernigan and President Marc Maurer of the National Federation of the Blind, hosted a luncheon at the National Center for the Blind and International Braille and Technology Center in Baltimore, during the NLS National Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals. At that time, Mr. Jernigan formally announced the establishment of the Friends of Libraries group.

Mr. Jernigan, together with Euclid Herie, president and chief executive officer of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, who serves as vice president of the new Friends organization, and Frank Kurt Cylke, NLS director and *ex officio* member of the board, initiated discussion of a North American friends group during informal talks at a regional World Blind Union meeting in fall 1991.

Kenneth Jernigan

"We wished to establish an organization that would heighten awareness and visibility of national library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals in the United States and Canada," Mr. Jernigan explained. "We also believed that the Friends of Libraries for the Blind could assist and promote library services, provide cultural enrichment programs, and create and issue periodic communications on topics related to blind and physically handicapped individuals."

Mr. Herie, who applauded this initiative, said that in Canada, blind and other print-handicapped library patrons do not benefit from a centrally organized and funded public program. He explained that the model for such a program will be tailored to reflect Canada's unique cultural, linguistic and library community.

In the United States, NLS provides recorded and braille books and magazines to blind and physically handicapped persons through an extensive network of regional and subregional libraries across the country. The NLS catalog of recorded and braille reading materials numbers 142,457 titles in 15 million copies, which are circulated to more than 750,000 persons.

The Friends of Libraries is open to all supporters of library service, including both individual and institutional members. Nine annual membership categories range from $5 for an individual to $5,000 for a corporate patron. Several benefits of joining the Friends of Libraries are available at various membership levels, including programs featuring eminent poets, authors and guest lecturers; a new international *Friends Journal* with in-depth feature articles; a semiannual newsletter of upcoming events, activities and lectures; and an annual gala to help recognize and meet leaders in the blind and physically handicapped community.

An added dimension of the Friends program is its ability to bring prominent members of the blind and physically handicapped community into the Academy of Library Laureates. According to Mr. Jernigan, the academy explores better ways to bring talents from diverse disciplines to serve the Friends of Libraries. The laureates will meet regularly. The members are elected for life by a panel of founding laureates.

The Friends' parent corporation is a nonprofit organization. More information can be obtained from Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America Inc., 1555 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; phone (202) 462-9600; fax (202) 462-9043.

Euclid Herie

Earth Day Events Emphasize Solutions

The Library's Earth Day 1992 celebration, sponsored by the Science and Technology Division, was held April 21 (pioneer environmentalist John Muir's birthday) and April 22 (Earth Day). The public and LC staff attended two events. A two-day Earth Decade Film Festival, in the Library's Pickford Theater, provided information about environmental crises and possible solutions.

A dominant theme in this year's film festival was "sustainable development," the concept of economic growth without extensive harm to the environment. The films, provided by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) national headquarters in Alexandria, Va., were discussed by Ronald S. Wilkinson, senior science specialist, Science and Technology Division, and LC Earth Day 1992 coordinator.

Division personnel also staffed an information table at the entrance to the Madison Building cafeteria on April 21-22. Free Library publications were distributed, including the recently published "Earth Decade Reading List" and various Science and Technology Division *Tracer Bullet* bibliographies on environmental subjects. Also included was a selection of current books about the environmental crisis.

Teresa Miekle, science reference librarian, and Ronald Wilkinson, senior science specialist, distribute Library publications at the Earth Day information table April 21-22. *Photo by Reid Baker*

These events were part of a con-

(Cont. on p. 245)

Harold Blum (center), executive director of the Sigmund Freud Archives, examines some of Freud's papers with Ronald Wilkinson, senior science specialist (left), and Marvin Kranz, a historical specialist in the Manuscript Division. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Library Hosts Psychonanalytic Group

The special collections at the Library of Congress in the history of psychoanalysis are by far the most extensive and important in the world. On April 30 the Library played host to members of the American Psychoanalytic Association, which held its 81st annual meeting in Washington, April 29-May 3. Three events were held for analysts and psychoanalytic librarians.

A daylong Freud Film Festival in the Library's Pickford Theater featured several movies from the Library's collections. Included were Freud family "home movies," photographed with the wind-up cameras of the 1920s and 1930s but of surprisingly good quality. Freud

Specialists Travel to Baltimore to Host Science Media Fair

The second Library of Congress Science Media Fair was held for Baltimore-area educators at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute on April 29. The event, part of National Science and Technology Week and Maryland Science Week, was sponsored by the Library's Science and Technology Division to introduce teachers and librarians to current resources in various media to stimulate student interest in science and scientific careers. The fair was the latest in a series of educational outreach programs that the division has developed.

The Baltimore fair, which focused on secondary education, featured an extensive selection of teaching aids, ranging from books, magazines and classroom videos to a large telescope a class can build, and even a classroom planetarium. The Science and Technology Division prepared eight topical tables: Physical Science and Mathematics, Biological Sciences, Exploring the Universe (astronomy and earth sciences), Technology and Engineering, Environmental Science, Science Fairs, General Reference, and Journals and Magazines for Teachers.

Experiments to pique student interest are demonstrated at a Maryland Science Center exhibit during the 1992 Science Media Fair at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, April 29.

Joining the Library in presenting exhibits were the Maryland Science Center, Maryland Public Television, the Maryland State Department of Education (Division of Instructional Technology), the Annenberg Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Challenger Center for Space Science Education, MMI Corp. (Baltimore) and the World Resources Institute. Many publications were given to educators by the Library and its collaborators.

The first Science Media Fair was held by the Library and five guest organizations for Washington-area science teachers and librarians in February 1991 as a Public Science Day 1991 event.

Psychoanalytic *(Cont. from p. 236)* and his relatives and his friends were shown at home and on holiday, and there were also films of European psychoanalytic congresses. Some of the movies viewed have sound tracks or subtitles that identify important people.

Following the films, a session was held at the J. W. Marriott Hotel, "The Freud Films and the First Generation of Psychoanalysts," to discuss the movies.

Two sessions were held in the Library's Manuscript Division to view representative selections and specific treasures from the Sigmund Freud Collection. A chronological presentation included items ranging from Freud's birth certificate and student records to important correspondence and scientific manuscripts. His original materials compiled during the "Rat-Man" analysis were of special interest, as they are thought to be the only actual notes that have survived from his several classic cases. Psychoanalytic librarians were given a tour of LC's preservation facilities by staff members of the Conservation Office.

The Library's welcome to those attending the annual meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association was part of the Science and Technology Division's educational outreach activities designed to publicize LC's scientific holdings, make them more accessible to the public and work with that public on specific programs. The division was as-

(Cont. on p. 245)

A Division in Transition:
Many Important Changes Affect the European Division

by David H. Kraus

The stunning changes in Europe in the past few years have accompanied, and in some cases caused, some significant changes in the European Division.

Since the last *Information Bulletin* report on the European Division in August 1990, many shifts have taken place: The division has been relocated, temporarily lost its reading room, become heavily involved in arrearage reduction, and has a new chief beginning this month.

These changes have taken place concurrently with changes in the division's responsibilities. For example, the unification of Germany, the breakup of the Soviet Union and the economic unification of Western Europe have all affected the nature of the staff's duties as well as increased the demands on their time.

George Kovtun, Czechoslovak area specialist; Harold Leich, Russian area specialist; and Bohdan Yasinsky, Ukrainian area specialist, share stories about changes in Eastern Europe in the division's offices. *Photos by Reid Baker*

Mission. The European Division top responsibilities are to recommend materials for the collections, provide reference services, and prepare bibliographies and other publications on the social sciences and humanities of Europe (except for Iberia and the British Isles). The division also processes and provides reader service for the current, unbound Slavic- and Baltic-language newspapers and most of the periodicals in these languages received by the Library.

Staff. The division has 20 staffers, including area specialists, administrators who are also area specialists, librarians, searchers, processing assistants and support personnel. The area specialist is responsible for recommending items to be added to the collections, for providing reference services and for preparing bibliographies. Each specialist has an advanced degree in his or her area of responsibility, native or near-native fluency in its language and knowledge of the history, culture and publishing situation of the area.

History. The European Division was created in 1978, during the reorganization by Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin; it brought together the Slavic Division, which covered Eastern Europe, and the Foreign Affairs Division, responsible for Western Europe.

LC's East European tradition began in 1907, when Librarian Herbert Putnam created a Slavic Section to cope with the 68,000 Russian-language volumes acquired with the purchase of the Yudin Collection; that section evolved into a Slavic Division in 1919.

The West European tradition began with the strong French materials in the Thomas Jefferson Collection, continued through later generations and in 1948 became the European Affairs Division, created by Librarian Luther Evans.

Both the Eastern and Western elements experienced interruptions. The Slavic Division was abolished in 1944 during the reorganization by Librarian Archibald MacLeish, only to be reestablished in 1951 under Librarian Luther Evans. The European Affairs Division was discontinued in 1952. The Slavic Division went through a series of name changes, corresponding to an increasing area of responsibility, to stabilize as the Slavic and Central European Division in 1956, which it remained

until the reorganization of 1978.

Leadership. Beginning June 1, the European Division will have a new chief, Michael H. Haltzel, presently director of the West European Studies program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Dr. Haltzel will be assisted by David H. Kraus, assistant chief and East European specialist.

The European Reference Desk and European Reference Collection. The European Reference Desk, with a ready-reference collection of 1,000 volumes, is served by multilingual librarians. They have access to the 10,000-volume European Reference Collection, which includes encyclopedias, dictionaries, statistical handbooks, telephone directories, newsletters, and the most popular newspapers and periodicals. The content of the reference collection is accessible through GenBib, an LC system for keeping track of where items in the collections are kept. Bibliographic access to the arrearages may be had in the Cyrillic and Slavic Cyrillic union catalogs available through the European Reference Desk.

Deck 13, Thomas Jefferson Building. Deck 13 houses division custodial materials as well as about 3,000 titles of current, unbound newspapers and periodicals from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and the diaspora. In the past two years, more than 2,000 additional titles (overwhelmingly newspaper), representing the unofficial, independent press of Eastern Europe, the Baltic states and several nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (principally Russia and Ukraine), have been added to the collections on Deck 13.

The Slavic arrearages in the division's custody are also housed on Deck 13. They are the early Soviet serials, the Russian/Ukrainian brochure collection, the backlog of

Yudin Collection Offers a Treasure Trove

In 1906 the Library purchased perhaps the largest private collection assembled in Imperial Russia, that of Genadii Yudin, bibliophile and merchant of Krasnoyarsk.

For health and financial reasons, Yudin decided to offer his collection of 80,000 volumes of books and periodicals for sale. He wanted the collection to go to a single institution where it would be available to the public. No Russian institution was interested in his offer, but Alexis Babine, Russian-born librarian at the Library of Congress, brought it to the attention of Librarian Herbert Putnam, who arranged for its purchase.

The Yudin Collection arrived in spring 1907 and immediately made the Library the leading resource in the United States for research on Russia. Theodore Roosevelt said that acquisition of the collection would "give the Library preeminence not only in the United States, but as far as I know in the world generally outside of Russia; and this in a field not yet developed at all in America."

As recently as 1900, an inventory of LC holdings showed only 569 Russian books. The Yudin acquisition might be compared with the acquisition of the Jefferson Collection as the foundation of one of the Library's major collections. Sixty-eight thousand of the 80,000-volume Yudin collection were books or bound periodicals in Russian. They included an excellent set of 18th century periodicals, which provides scholars with the best resource in the West for a broad or an intensive study of the thought and culture of that era in Russia.

The collection is particularly strong in works on all aspects of Siberia before the Revolution, Yudin having been a Siberian with considerable local pride.

In 1919, Dr. Speek, chief of the Slavic Division, said that at last the division had been truly able to understand the treasure that the Library had acquired with the Yudin Collection, and added, "It has been a touching sight to see what wonder and emotion Russian visitors, especially old-time immigrants, show when they find in the collection the books that they had studied and read in their youthful years, and which they had never thought to see on the shelves of a library so distant from their native land."

The Yudin collection was and has been appreciated by far more than old-time immigrants. Lenin read in the Yudin library in 1897 on his way to exile in Siberia. Numerous researchers both from the United States and the Soviet Union searched the Yudin books with inconclusive results for evidence that Lenin had made marginal notes in some of the Yudin books he read.

But the books and periodicals are the object of continual research quite apart from any role Lenin might have played. About 4,000 volumes are part of the holdings of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, including a volume of Nikolai Nekrasov's poems with an inscription to Yudin. The volume also contains Nekrasov's handwritten original of poems that had been censored and the insertion of the poems that a censor had deleted completely. This volume is unique and came as a surprise to Soviet Nekrasov specialists.

With the Yudin Collection as its basis, Russian/Soviet specialists in the European Division and elsewhere in the Library have built a Russian/Soviet collection approaching 1 million volumes in all subject areas collected by the Library, forming the largest and most diverse such collection in the West.

—David H. Kraus

unprocessed Cyrillic-alphabet monographs, interwar non-Russian Slavic serials and prerevolutionary Russian periodicals—in all, about 40,000 pieces.

Exhibits. The division works with the Interpretive Programs Office on exhibits pertaining to Europe. Recent exhibits include "Living Traditions of Russian Faith: Books and Manuscripts of the Old Believers" (1990), "The Sister Republics: Switzerland and the United States" (1991), "The Press for Freedom" (1992), "In Praise of Music" (1992), and "Bearers of the Word: Finnish Immigrant Literature in America: 1876–1992" (1992).

Publications. To bring resources of the Library to the attention of readers, the division prepares several types of publications. The popular series comprises bibliographies of Europeans who have influenced American thought, history or politics, for example, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Tomas Masaryk, Casimir Pulaski, Giuseppi Garibaldi, Carl Schurz, Ignace Paderewski and the Marquis de Lafayette. These emphasize easily obtainable items in English. A second popular publication is the description of a major Library collection or service, for example, *The Dutch Collections of the Library of Congress* (1990) or the German (1991) and Polish (1992) translations of the Library publication "Services to the Nation."

Libraries in particular are served by the division's current bibliography publications, arranged by country and subject, such as, *The German-Speaking Countries of Europe: A Selective Bibliography* (1989) or specialized works such as *Czech and Slovak Literature in English* (1988) and *Polish Genealogy and Heraldry* (1987). Recent scholarly publications include *Russia Looks at America: The View to 1917* (1988) and *Masaryk and America* (1988). In press are *Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America, Finland and the Finns* and *The Visual Arts in Poland.*

John Michalski, deck attendant, retrieves newspapers from the collection of U.S.S.R. and émigré publications; Ronald Bachman, Polish area specialist, researches a question for a reader; Grant Harris, acting head of the European Reading Room, and library technician Douglas Payton discuss a point made in a volume from Eastern Europe.

Making Headway on Arrearage Reduction

The European Division is participating in the Library's effort to eliminate cataloging arrearages. Three projects are under way to attack the 40,000-item Slavic arrearage in the division's custody.

The first project, begun in April 1991 and scheduled for completion this November, is designed to organize, identify and catalog an estimated 4,000 titles of Early Soviet Serials (1917–45) for input into OCLC in cooperation with the Serial Record Division. The European Division's serials librarian Michael Neubert and contractor Natasha Bekman are performing the work with the oversight of the division's assistant chief.

The second project, begun in May 1991 and scheduled for completion in September 1992, will collate for filming 6,200 Russian and Ukrainian brochures and pamphlets dating from the early 1800s to 1945. This involves considerable preparatory work in classifying the materials, removing serials and preparing machine-readable records. The work is being done by contractor Natalia Zanegina, in collaboration with the Preservation Microfilming Office, under the general direction of the assistant chief of the division.

The third project, begun in May 1992 and scheduled for completion in May 1993, is designed to process classes B, D, H and P of the Cyrillic monograph arrearage in the division's custody. This will be undertaken in cooperation with the Shared Cataloging Division and the Catalog Management and Publications Division. Librarian Paul Pajic of the European Division will be the technical supervisor of the project, which will employ two contractors and a Junior Fellow, with the assistant division chief as overseer.

The first two projects are part of the Library's planned arrearage clearance program. The third is supported by a grant from the Social Science Research Council as part of a nationwide program to make uncataloged Russian and East European materials available to American researchers through citations in national machine-readable data bases.

The items in the first two projects, excepting those which will be preserved as artifacts, will be filmed to make them widely available to researchers. *–David H. Kraus*

Natasha Bekman is working on contract to clear up a backlog.

The division has kept pace with the spate of newspaper publishing in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union generated by the new freedom of publishing in that area by recording titles and holdings in WordPerfect and ProCite to allow continual updating and periodic publication of the results. Examples are *The Independent Press in Poland 1978–1990* (1991), *New Soviet and Baltic Independent Serials at the Library of Congress* (1991) and *The Independent Press of the Ukraine* (1991).

David Kraus is assistant chief of the European Division.

Paul Pajic, a reference librarian, retrieves an item from a security cage; David Kraus, the division's assistant chief.

The Librarian Profiled:
Part 2 of 'An American Life'

Archibald MacLeish welcomes Eleanor Roosevelt and guests to a Library exhibit. *Photo from LC Archives*

The following is reprinted from the book Archibald MacLeish: An American Life *by Scott Donaldson, A Peter Davison Book, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Copyright 1992 by Scott Donaldson. Reprinted by permission.*

The LC Information Bulletin *will be reprinting excerpts from Mr. Donaldson's biography relating to MacLeish's tenure at the Library from 1939 to 1944. (For Part 1, see LC* Information Bulletin, *May 18, 1992.)*

The man Franklin Delano Roosevelt chose for librarian of Congress was 47 years old in the autumn of 1939, though his leanness made him look younger. The same impression was conveyed by his characteristic vigor of movement; aides had to scurry to keep up with him as he walked the halls. His hairline was receding, but that only served to emphasize the nobleness of his Palladian brow. He was thought by most to be an unusually handsome man, and he took care to keep himself in fit condition. He knew the forks, and practiced the prevailing canons of deference to women and the elderly. By far his most appealing attribute was his voice, which could be almost hypnotic in its effect. Although he did everything else at full throttle, in public appearances he spoke slowly, even haltingly, as if each word were a pearl to be strung on the course of his utterance. Even the pauses were musical. He had "the most beautiful voice, man's or woman's, I have ever heard," Jill Ker Conway said of him. "If he read you the small type on the back of an insurance policy, you'd buy it," another friend remarked. Much of his considerable power of persuasion came from that voice. "Isn't it lucky Archie's on the right side?" E.E. Cummings once said. "He'd be a dangerous man on the wrong side."

Being in the right—being passionately in the right—mattered a great deal to MacLeish, who was ever ready to struggle against injustice. There was nothing self-serving about this combativeness. He was just as outraged at infringements on the personal liberties of others as of his own. Archie was a "cause seeker," with a crusader's instinct, Bob Lovett said. At the same time, he was not given to empty gestures. As an old-fashioned liberal, he wanted not only to do and say the right thing, but to achieve his ends against whatever opposition presented itself.

"My God," he blurted out in the course of an interview, "life is a fight, and if you pretend you are not in a fight you aren't talking about life." But he also said that "life was like panning for gold—all of the bad things go through the screen and only the nuggets stay on top." He was equipped for the struggle, in other words, with a strong personal sense of optimism, a natural ebullience reinforced by the progressive outlook of his middle-western upbringing and the forward-going affirmation and ambitiousness inculcated at Yale, particularly in Skull and Bones. There were good reasons for him to be optimistic. He was, for instance, fortunate in his ancestry and in his financial situation. As Librarian of Congress, he earned a salary of $10,000, the same as that of Cabinet officials. Quarterly dividends from Carson Pirie Scott ran to about $1,600 during this period, and he fleshed out that income with honoraria for speeches, payment for articles, and royalties from books. He and [his wife] Ada spent almost all of their money. They sent their children to expensive boarding schools and colleges. They took pleasure in living well. Archie dressed

in the tweeds and Brooks Brothers suits of the Ivy League gentleman, and Ada in dresses made to her order. They bought wine by the case from importer Frank Schoonmaker in New York.

Yet work always came ahead of play for MacLeish. He worked as he moved, very fast and with great concentration. He constructed his days in a precise routine to eliminate waste of time. His desk was well organized. He was invariably on time, sometimes ahead of time. From childhood on he was obsessed by the feeling that there was too much to do and not enough time to get it done. "And why, then, must I hurry?" he had asked in his 1925 poem "The Pot of Earth":

"There are things I have to do / More than just to live and die / More than just die of living."

He worked hard at everything he undertook, and would not let exhaustion prevent him from finishing the job. When he took a break from mental labor, he used the spare moments for manual tasks: moving the strawberry bed, erecting fence posts, cutting saplings. And he took pride in doing everything right. Duty with a capital D was ingrained in him. In a 1968 conversation, Mark Van Doren remarked that occasionally he found it very pleasant to do nothing at all. "It's behind my powers," Archie responded. "How have you learned how to do that?"

It followed that he was often impatient with others who did not work as hard as he did or with as much dedication. He disdained mediocre performance, and was openly intolerant of the shoddy. This forthright scorn made him a difficult and demanding boss, and in private life cost him a number of friends. He was nearly always at odds with one friend or another, Bob and Adele Lovett thought, and largely because of this judgmental strain in his nature. A 1935 letter of Ada's to Adele tells one such story between the lines. Archie had seen Philip and Ellen Barry and thought them quite unfriendly. "Poor dear," Ada sympathized in her letter, "he . . . can't seem to realize that what Ellen forced from him about Phil has forever closed that chapter. I hate losing old friends, but human nature being what it is, I can't blame them." Whatever Archie said about his friend, it led to a break that even Ada, with her masterly social skills, could not repair.

Candid about others, Archie withheld something of himself in relationships with them. As the poet Donald Hall, one of his students, said, he "was a good man, a kind man, a generous man, but there was something timid even in that generosity." He seemed to thrive on a sort of easy geniality, a *gemütlichkeit* that warded off intimacy. Others characterized him as "friendly but aloof," or "always affable but almost never cordial." Manifestly he did not want to reveal his inner self. "I was very close to Archie," John Conway remarked, "but never felt I really knew him." Whenever the talk veered toward the personal, Archie gently and firmly moved it in another direction. He "was a secret man," his son Bill wrote, "as tightly chambered as a nautilus." What MacLeish said of Picasso was true of himself as well. "Everybody knew" Picasso but "nobody knew him," Archie said. "He was a very agreeable man but you got no part of him."

To some extent this concealment derived from his heritage. Scots and Yankees alike are notorious for their reticence and respect for privacy. But also, the carapace around his inmost self was constructed to protect the public man from intruders. As he wrote Edward Hoagland, another of his brilliant student-writers, "when you are young it is possible to hide. When you get older and are caught up in life – particularly if you love life and want to live it–you have to be out on the street and your only safeguard there is the persona." For MacLeish, the persona was one of consummate agreeability, mingled with self-deprecation. He was very good at telling anecdotes that made fun of himself, but did not especially welcome others' doing so. And from behind that genial facade he was given to delivering profound statements, often peppered with stories about his contacts with the great men of his time.

To most this persona was charming; to others it could be insufferable. Such detractors thought him autocratic and arrogant, entirely too full of himself. He was "not one to hide his light under a bushel," as Alice Acheson observed. It was not surprising that he should have hurt himself diving off Eden Roc; he dove beautifully, and was not reluctant to demonstrate his form in company. He liked dressing up, too, whether in the dinner jacket of Washington's formal gatherings or in full Scottish regalia. For dressy occasions he wore a pair of black patent leather shoes adorned with black carnations. And in later years he acquired a number of hats for daily use: a Scottish bonnet with ribbons in back, a beret, a Greek fisherman's cap.

At the same time, his vanity did not preclude a genuine interest in the welfare of those who attracted him by way of their own ability, whether realized or potential. He reveled in his association with people of accomplishment, and desperately craved their good opinion. He also went out of his way to befriend and advance the careers of young writers of talent, as many have testified. In the words of the poet May Sarton, MacLeish was extraordinary for his "stupendous generosity" in the "very tight envious mean world" of literary politics. At bottom, the plumage he donned may have concealed a lack of self-consciousness rather than the opposite. "You know," he once said to his son Bill, "I never think about myself." Certainly he did not know himself very

Avram Gets Award From ANSI

Henriette D. Avram, former associate librarian for Collections Services, who retired from the Library Jan. 3, received the Meritorious Service Award from the American National Standards Institute, March 30.

The award is "presented to an individual who has a record of significant contribution to voluntary standardization and has contributed outstanding service to the ANSI federation."

In accepting the award during a banquet in Chicago, Mrs. Avram addressed the importance of standardization in the evolving national information network and thanked her colleagues in the library community for their support in her endeavors.

She acknowledged Patricia Harris, executive director of the National Information Service Organization, for her leadership role in the standardization authorities of libraries, information services and publishing.

Mrs. Avram has won many other awards for excellence, including the Library's Award for Distinguished Service (1991); the Melvil Dewey Award (1981); IFLA's highest award, Honorary Fellowship (1987); the Lippincott Award (1988); the Federal Women's Award (1974); and the Margaret Mann citation in cataloging and classification in 1971, the first "nonprofessional librarian" to receive that award.

Mrs. Avram at her retirement party

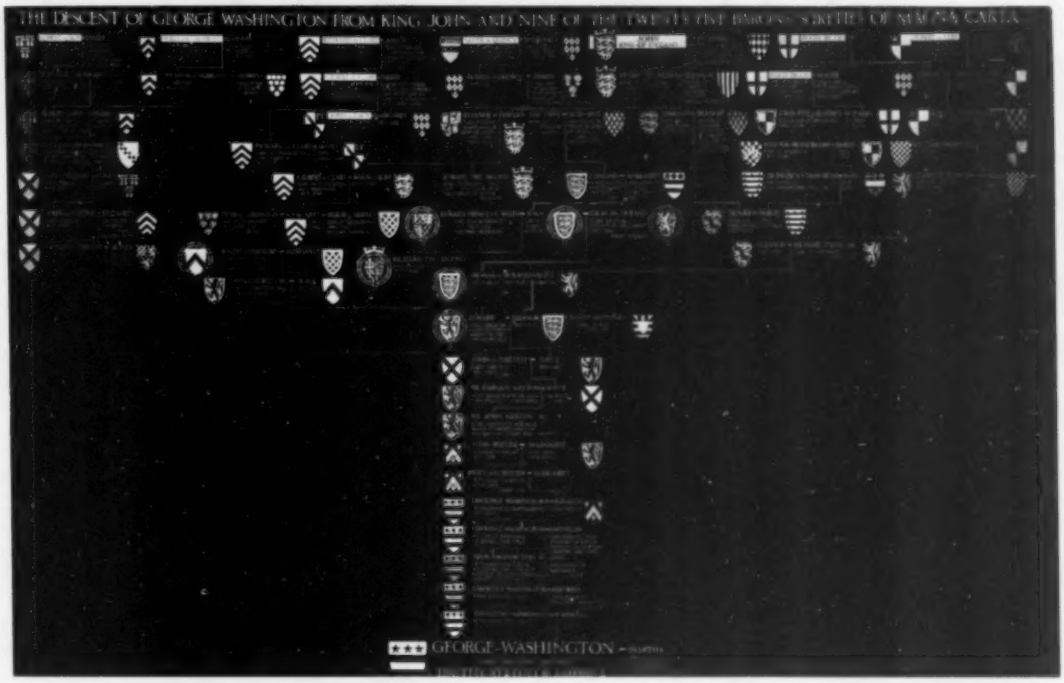
MacLeish *(Cont. from p. 243)*
well. There were moments, recorded in his notebooks, when he would wake in the morning and be unable to recognize himself: "There is a bathroom still in a house on Bowdoin Street in Cambridge where the grey light of a winter morning is reflected in a mirror that should have held my face but held instead a face I'd never seen—a face I did not remember ever having seen." That sense of otherness, perhaps, is one reason why so much of his poetry deals in universals rather than particulars—in Adam and Eve, the generic conquistador, the latter-day Hamlet.

The face he presented to the world was one of easy self-assurance, interpreted by some as smugness. Privately, he was far less sure of himself than he seemed. He was terrified of fire. He did not want Ada to drive for fear of a possible automobile accident. Late in life he was beset by such worries. He worried about the weather, and the next day's tasks. If there was nothing to worry about, he would invent something. Eventually he suffered from ulcers, an affliction brought on or at least exacerbated by worry. He was also hypersensitive to noise; at one point during his years in Washington he had to be restrained from assaulting a workman operating an air hammer outside his office. He sometimes had trouble sleeping, as yet another notebook entry reveals: "August-September. The year stands at dead center. And I with it . . . . A hot sun but meaningless in its heat except to kill—grass, leaves, earth even. One does not sleep from one day's end to the beginning of the next. . . . Life is dead to me as is the year."

These symptoms belied his surface equanimity. Taken in combination, they sound like signs of depression. But Archie did not let himself touch bottom. He was once asked what might have caused Hart Crane to step off the stern of a ship into oblivion at the age of 33. The difference "between those who ended their lives at the very moment they shouldn't and those who stumbled on," he said, was not simply that the stumblers had clay feet or lacked the sensitivity that led to despair, but that they felt life as both tragic and in the true sense comic: "the laughing face of the dead girl." All of us despair, he added, but some survive, whether because of good parents, good health, good digestion, a good wife, or finally an unwillingness to give up contemplating "the shine of the world." Archie never lost his boyhood sense of wonder. The glory of the natural world—excepting the drear days of August-September—gave him reason to rise again all his mornings, whoever might face him from the mirror.

These were some of the characteristics of the ambitious and complicated man who drove up to the monumental Library of Congress building across from the Capitol on the morning of Monday October 2, parked his car in the garage space reserved for him, and strode upstairs to get to work.

Next: "The Brush of the Comet."



Washington Genealogical Chart Published by Library

The Library has just published, through its Verner W. Clapp Publications Fund, a full-color reproduction of the George Washington Genealogical Chart, which traces Washington's descent from King John of England and nine of the barons to whom he granted the Magna Carta in 1215.

Among the interesting displays that greets visitors to the Library's Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, the Washington chart was presented to the Library by the British government through the commission of His Majesty's Government in the U.K. at the New York World's Fair (1939–40). It was made in Great Britain for that exposition and exhibited in Magna Carta Hall, near the Great Charter itself, in the British Pavilion until the fair closed late in 1940. It is now on permanent exhibit in the Library.

This unique 20¼-by-15½-inch reproduction, which captures the original colors of the family crests against a dignified green background, will be of interest to every heraldry, genealogy and history buff.

It is available in the Library's Sales Shop for $8.95. It can also be obtained via mail order (add $3.50 per order for shipping) from Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Earth Day *(Cont. from p. 236)*
tinuing program initiated by the Science and Technology Division for Earth Day 1990, the 20th anniversary of the first Earth Day. One of the goals of Earth Day 1990 was to begin a new decade of environmental awareness and action, to match and surpass that of the 1970s, during which much progress was made in addressing environmental problems.

The Science and Technology Division environmental program has supported the Earth Decade concept by setting up educational events; an Earth Decade Shelf of current books, magazines and pamphlets in the Sci- and Technology Reading Room; and a model facility in the division to collect materials for recycling. For information, write to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Psychoanalytic *(Cont. from p. 237)*
sisted by the Library's Manuscript Division, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and Conservation Office.

FLICC's 1992 Policy Forum Tackles the Bottom Line:
Money, Management, Technology

As government decision makers grapple with the questions of who should pay for government information, how can broad access be ensured and how can that information be easily delivered, they also face a fourth factor—marketing information to increasingly diverse and knowledgeable publics.

"It is clear that what people are talking about today is not only money, management and machinery, but a fourth 'm' and that is marketing," said Thomas Galvin of the Department of Information Science and Policy at the State University of New York at Albany. His comments were made during "The Future of Government Information—Money, Management and Technology," the ninth annual forum, held March 17, by LC's Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

Dr. Galvin, former president of the American Library Association, told the 200 attendees that, while his scorecard on points raised by 13 speakers at the forum indicated an equal interest in each of the three themes, twice as many points related to marketing.

Some of the speakers' projections for marketing government information included: providing "one-stop customer shopping," raising consumer awareness and conducting international research.

Mary Berghaus Levering, FLICC executive director, credited key members of FLICC's Education Working Group—Donald Fork of the Department of Education and Robert Gardner of the Postal Service—and staffers at LC's Congressional Research Service—Harold Relyea, Jane Bortnick, Catherine Jones, Lynne McCay, and Steven Gould—for major contributions to the program.

"Congressional Policy Initiatives Regarding Availability of Federal Government Information and the Role of the Joint Committee on Printing," was the keynote delivered by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Dr. Billington acknowledged "the resident Capitol Hill expert on computerization and the technological capacity of Congress" in introducing Rep. Rose. The congressman quoted Founding Father James Wilson of Pennsylvania, arguing for the establishment of official journals for the new U.S. Congress, saying that "people have the right to know what their agents do or have done, and those agents should not conceal what they have done."

Rose said that his first concern, since becoming chairman of the Joint Committe on Printing in 1991, has been that "government information remain a public asset." With the technology changing the role of libraries and information centers, he continued, it is critical that "information be made to work for our people."

He said the committee is also evaluating five pilots for the electronic distribution of government information to depository libraries, such as distribution of the Congressional Record on CD-ROM.

On access, Rep. Rose pointed to the proposed H.R. 2772, known as GPO WINDO (Wide Information Network Data Online), which he introduced June 26, 1991. Its effect has been described as a one-stop-shopping method to access federal data bases.

He urged those interested in the legislation to contact him. "We have a common objective," he said, "and that was summed up by Thomas Jefferson: 'There is no safe depository for society but the people themselves.' "

Donald C. Curran, FLICC's chair designate and LC's associate librarian for Constituent Services, introduced Mitchell Kapor, founder of Lotus Development Corp., as "one of the abiding heroes of the personal computer revolution."

Mr. Kapor said a widespread problem is making technology more usable and its benefits widely available. "Government information is the new commons," he said, a "new body of information we hold collectively."

Mr. Kapor queried: Why hasn't the "information age" arrived yet and Why is software so "hard"?

His answer: While there have been tremendous strides during the past 15 years in producing powerful machines, there has been no corresponding improvement in tools for accession and retrieval. This parallels the development of print, which did not reach maturity until a century after Gutenberg.

A three-part panel discussion followed the initial presentations. In his introduction to Part I on "Current Policy Issues Relating to Government Information," George Trubow, professor of law and director of the Center for Informatics Law, the John Marshall Law School, said that the federal government must take a leading role to ensure accessibility of its information.

In his presentation on "Cost/Cost Recovery Issues at the Federal Level," Gary Bass, executive director, OMB Watch, suggested three paths for the library and information center community to take: develop a broad-based constituency; push policy changes at different levels; and seek change in the cultural environments of agencies. Warning that the specter of any government

agency "taxing the reuse of information is shocking," he urged policymakers not to charge for data; to economize dissemination routes; and to ensure that policies are equitable to all.

In "Dissemination of Electronic Government Information: New Roles for Old Players," Robert Kahn, president, Corporation for National Research Initiatives, discussed the concept of a "digital library," stressing that government should only be involved in the basics of such a system, leaving the rest to the private sector.

In "Government Perspectives on the Changing Information Marketplace," Joseph Clark, deputy director, U.S. National Technical Information Service, asked "Who pays for information? There is no free information." He added: "The philosophy is that if there are individual or organizational benefits, then there is an obligation for the individual to pay for the cost." Dr. Clark said that, under the recent American Technology Preeminence Act authorizing NTIS to produce and deliver information in electronic formats, his agency would report by November on the feasibility of a FEDLINE system. NTIS plans to issue regulations within a year on the mandate to all executive agencies to deposit science and technological information with NTIS.

In "Industry Perspectives on the Changing Information Marketplace," Gerald Yung, vice president for government affairs, Mead Data Central, said he is "concerned that government is increasingly looking at information as a revenue source." As the cost of information increases, he said, the government increasingly treats information as property and imposes restrictions on use and resale, making redistribution less attractive.

"We have a wonderful tradition in this country of open access to government information. It's the envy of the world. To jeopardize it in the name of budget-balancing would be a poor bargain," he said.

Part II of the panel discussion was "Case Studies: Problems, Priorities and Challenges."

The Census Bureau's program for increasing public access to information involves three strategies, according to John Kavaliunas, chief, User Training Branch, Bureau of the Census. The steps include: increasing distribution points with intermediaries such as libraries and state data centers; increased product mix; and better user access to software. "Working together we can make information more available," he concluded.

Technological changes have forced new Patent and Trademark Office policies, which Thomas Giammo, assistant commissioner for information systems, Patent and Trademark Office, summed up as making material available to the public directly at a reasonable price.

In "State Innovations in Managing Electronic Information," Ed Levine, senior policy coordinator for information technology for Washington state, pointed to the National Association of State Information Resource Executives as an association that is monitoring state information management. He said innovative applications were under way in Kentucky in education and in Delaware in justice. "Whatever you can do, states are doing it," he said. Recent progress includes public access terminals in California shopping centers and Santa Monica's provision of on-line access to residents.

Presenting the "European Community Information Policy Program," Colin Hensley, data base informatics officer, Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, explained that the EC and its seven institutions work on behalf of a community that embraces 12 countries containing 335 million people speaking nine official languages. The Office of the Director General for Information and Culture works with the Secretariat General and the Spokesman Service to administer the Priority Information Programme (PIP) that has been used since 1987 to define future priorities.

The EC is also attempting to develop a "privileged users" concept that will enable it to define types of information, information users and terms of supply. "We hope the PIP and the user concept will provide us with a powerful tool for informing the public," Mr. Hensley concluded.

The final panel discussion, "Changing Information Infostructure" included Dr. Galvin; Dr. W. David Penniman, president, Council on Library Resources; and Dr. Charles McClure, professor, School of Information Studies, Center for Science and Technology.

In his introduction to the panel, William Ellis, LC's associate librarian for Science and Technology Information, asked "How can one cope with the huge volume of information today? How can the cost of electronic information be covered? and What does information have to do with what happens?"

Dr. Ellis warned that "things are reinvented because information is not known."

Speaking on "Emerging Roles for Libraries and Information Centers," Dr. Galvin advised members of the audience to "get mission critical; make the library indispensable." He urged further: "This is the time to redefine your role from a technical-bibliographical resource to an intellectual mediator."

In "New Linkages for Library Resources," Dr. Penniman, who joined the Council on Library Resources in 1991, asked: "How can networks be used to establish closer links?" He warned that data bases are fragmenting at the local level.

In the final presentation, "Developing Government Information Inventory Locator Systems," Dr. McClure gave a status report on the GIILS (Government Information Inventory Locator System) study undertaken in 1991. Locator systems of federal information are extremely valuable, he said, as finding tools to electronic government information that is currently very difficult to identify and use. Dr. McClure said the GIILS study uncovered 270 potential inventory locator systems and then determined that some 85 to 90 met the criteria as federal locator systems. Dr. McClure said a final report to the Office of Management and Budget is expected this month.

—Rich Cermak

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